

REVYATSKAYA, A.P. [Revjats'ka, A.P.]; POZDNYAKOVA, V.T.

Choline identification reactions and their use in the analysis of
drugs. Farmatsev. zhur. 19 no.6:28-31 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

l. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

REVVA, M.K.

Main results of operations at the "Podzemgaz" plant at Yuzhno-Abinsk.
Podzem.gaz.ugl. no.2:38-43 '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Yuzhno-Abinskaya stantsiya "Podzemgaz."
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal gasification, Underground)
(Kiselevsk--Gas producers)

GLUKHEN'KIY, T.T., prof.; POPOV, Yu.D.; REVYATSKAYA, A.P.

Treatment of hypertension with mistletoe preparations. Vrach.
delo no.7:25-26 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra terapii pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (zaveduyushchiy -
prof. T.T. Glukhen'kiy) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i
kafedra tekhnologii lekarstvennykh i galenovykh preparatov (zave-
duyushchiy - prof. G.A. Karpenko) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo insti-
tuta.

(HYPERTENSION) (MISTLETOE--THERAPEUTIC USE)

VODNEV, G.G.; SHELKOV, A.K.; DIDENKO, V.Ye.; FILIPPOV, B.S.; TSAREV, M.N.;
ZASHVARA, V.G.; LITVINENKO, M.S.; MEDVEDEV, K.P.; MOLODTSOV, I.G.;
LGALOV, K.I.; RUBIN, P.G.; SAPOZHNIKOV, L.M.; TYUTYUNNIKOV, G.N.;
DMITRIYEV, M.M.; LEYTES, V.A.; LERNER, B.Z.; MEDVEDEV, S.M.; ~~REVYAIN~~,
~~A.A.~~; TAYCHER, M.M.; TSOGLIN, M.E.; DVORIN, S.S.; RAK, A.I.; OBULHOV-
SKIY, Ya.M.; KOTKIN, A.M.; AROMOV, S.G.; VOLOSHIN, A.I.; VIROZUB, Ye.V.;
SHVARTS, S.A.; GINSBURG, Ya.Ye.; KOLYANDR, L.Ya.; BELETSKAYA, A.F.;
KUSHNEREVICH, N.R.; BRODOVICH, A.I.; NOSALEVICH, I.M.; SHTROMBERG, B.I.;
MIROSHNICHENKO, A.M.; KOPELIOVICH, V.M.; TOPORKOV, V.Ya.; AFOSHIN, K.B.;
GOFTMAN, M.V.; SEMENENKO, D.P.; IVANOV, Ye.B.; PEYSAKHZON, I.B.;
KULAKOV, N.K.; IZRAELIT, E.M.; KVASHA, A.S.; KAFTAN, S.I.; CHERMNYIKH,
M.S.; SHAPIRO, A.I.; KHALABUZAR', G.S.; SEKT, P.Ye.; GABAY, L.I.;
SMUL'SON, A.S.

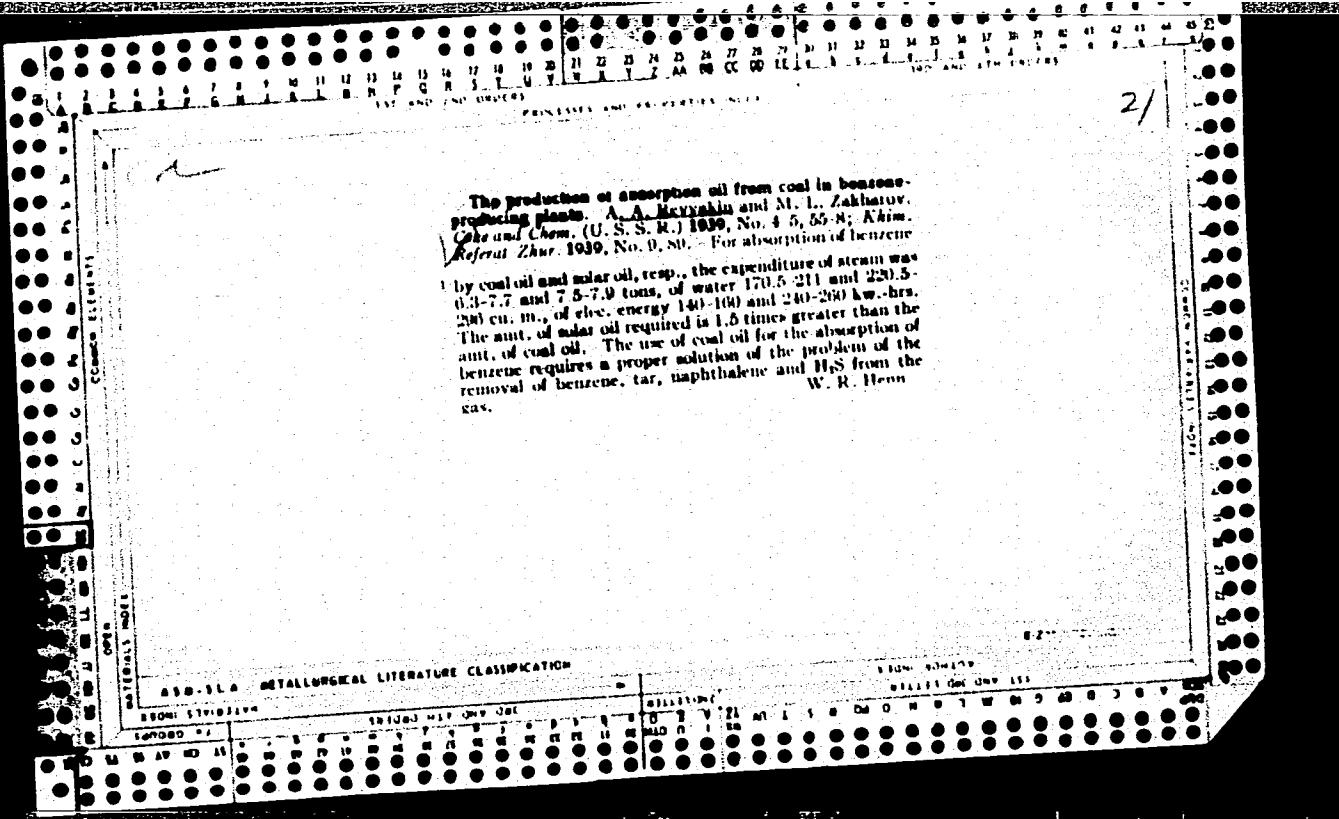
Boris Iosifovich Kustov; obituary. Koks i khim. no.2:64 '55. (MLR 9:3)
(Kustov, Boris Iosifovich, 1910-1955)

NIKITINA, P.P.; REVYAKIN, A.A.; TAYCHMR, M.M.; DVORIN, S.S., redaktor;
ZINGER, S.L., redaktor izdatel'stva; BERLOV, A.P., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Manual on coke, coke oven gas, chemical and other products of
the coke industry] Spravochnik po koksu, kokssovomu gazu, khimicheskim
i drugim produktam koksokhimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
1956. 61 p.

(MLRA 9:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii.
Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.
(Coke industry)



L 42440-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EEC(k)-2/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EEC-4/EPR/T/
EWA(h) Pz-6/Po-4/Pq-4/Pr-4/Pg-4/Fs-4/Peb/Pu-4/Pk-4/P1-4 IJP(c) GG/AT
ACCESSION NR: AR5009705 UR/0058/65/000/002/E089/E089

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 2E674

AUTHORS: Bilenskiy, V. P.; Rezanov, Yu. M.; Ulmanis, U. A.

TITLE: Instrument for galvanometric measurements of semiconductors irradiated in
a nuclear reactor

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN LatvSSR. Ser. fiz. i tekhn. n., no. 4, 1964, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: galvanometric measurement, semiconductor, reactor irradiation, Hall
effect, electric resistivity, magnetic semiconductor

TRANSLATION: The authors describe apparatus with an electromagnet for the investigation of the Hall effect and the electric resistivity in magnetic semiconductors. The magnetic field in a 1 mm gap reaches 10^4 Oe. The sample temperature can be varied from 25 to 200°C. The instrument is housed in a cadmium container and can be inserted in a vertical experimental channel of a reactor (container diameter 50 mm). The operating procedure and some results of the measurements are described briefly.

SUB CODE: NP, EM

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

REVZIN, A.F.; BAGDASAR'YAN, Kh.S.

Determination of the absolute reaction rates of radical reactions. Part 3. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.4:1020-1023 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

I. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.

REVZIN, A.F.; BAGDASAR'YAN, Kh.S.

Determination of the absolute rate constants of radical reactions.
Part 2. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.1:215-217 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.

BAGDASAR'YAN, Kh.S.; REVZIN, A.F.

Determination of absolute rate constants for radical reactions. Part 1: Addition of trichlorobromomethane to cyclohexene and 1-heptene. Kin. i kat. 4 no.6:844-852 (MIRA 17:1)
N-D '63.

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.

REVZIN, A.F.

Absolute rate constants of the elementary stages of radical
polymerization. Usp. khim. 35 no.1:173-190 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova, Moskva.

REVZIN, A. F.

USSR/Chemistry - Fuels Kinetics of
Combustion 1 Sep 53

"The Effect of Small Additions of NO₂ on the Oxida-
tion of Propane," A. F. Revzin and V. Ya. Shtern,
Moscow State Univ

DAN SSSR, Vol 92, No 1, pp 123-126

Tried to find a way of reducing the temp in the
oxidation of propane by adding small amounts (1%)
of NO₂ to the reaction mixt. Found that the concn
of NO formed at the end of the induction period of
the reaction is the same at different temps. At
temps at which the time necessary to achieve this
concn is less than the induction period, additions

274F14

of NO₂ shorten the time. At temps at which this
time is equal to or greater than the induction pe-
riod, additions of NO₂ shorten the time. Presented
by Acad N. N. Semenov 18 May 53.

Rezin, A.F.

USSR/Chemistry - Hydrocarbon oxidation

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 8/27

Authors : Chernyak, N. Ya.; Antonovskiy, V.L.; Rezin, A.F.; and Shtern, V. Ya.

Title : The mechanism of hydrocarbon oxidation in gaseous phase. Part 4.- High and low temperature oxidation of propane

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/2, 240-253, Feb 1954

Abstract : Quantitative investigation was conducted to determine the high- and low- temperature oxidation of propane ($C_3H_8 + O_2$ and $2C_3H_8 + O_2$). The intermediate and final products, obtained in both investigated temperature zones, are listed. Some products, formed under conditions of propane oxidation, were found to be stable against further oxidation. The presence of two oxidizing and cracking tendencies, in the reaction of propane oxidation, was established. The specific weight of the cracking tendency increases with increase in temperature. Seventeen references: 3-USA; 3-English; 9-USSR and 2-French (1915-1953). Tables; graphs.

Institution : The M.V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow

Submitted : April 14, 1953

REVZIN, A. F.

USSR/Chemistry Hydrocarbon oxidation

Card : 1/1

Authors : Revzin, A. F., Sergeyev, G. B., and Shtern, V. Ya.

Title : Mechanism of oxidation of hydrocarbons in gaseous phase. Part 7.-Effect of homogeneous (NO_2 , Br_2) additions on propane oxidation

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28, Ed. 6, 985 - 996, June 1954

Abstract : The effect of NO_2 additions on the oxidation of $2\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 + \text{O}_2$ - mixture and the photochemical Br_2 - sensitization of the oxidation of a $2\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 + \text{O}_2$ mixture, were investigated. A reduction in the length of the induction period, without change in the chemism of the consequent propane oxidation during the addition of NO_2 , was established. The results of Br_2 addition and simultaneous bombardment with ultraviolet rays, are described. Ten references: 5 USSR, 3 English, 2 German. Tables; graphs.

Institution : The M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow

Submitted : April 18, 1953

KAGAN, N.Ya.; SHENKER, B.Z.; Prinimali uchastiye: FISHKIN, Ye.L., inzh.;
REVZIN, A.Z., inzh.; ROZINKINA, L.N., inzh.

Selection of pattern equipment material in individual and small
batch production. Lit. proizv. no.12:1-4 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

REVZIN, B.S., inzh.

Letter to the editor. Teploenergetika 7 no.6:96 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Steam turbines)

KAGAN, N. Ya., inzh.; REVZIN, A.Z., inzh.

Determining the degree of mechanization of production processes in
the manufacture of machines. Vest.mash. 40 no.7:70-75 Jl '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Machinery industry--Technological innovations)

S/122/60/000/007/010/011
A161/A029

AUTHORS: Kagan, N.Ya.; Revzin, A.Z.; Engineers

TITLE: On Methods of Determining the Mechanization Level in Machine Building Industry 14

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1960, No. 7, pp. 70 - 75

TEXT: The authors consider the present statistical calculation method used in the USSR as not properly reflecting the actual mechanization level and suggest a new approach. In the current practice, the mechanization level is determined by the work mechanization degree M_m and the production process mechanization degree M_{nn} ; the work mechanization degree is determined (in %) by the formula:

$$M_m = \frac{P_m \cdot 100}{P_o} = \frac{P_m \cdot 100}{P_m + P_p}, \quad (\text{Formula 1})$$

where P_m is the number of workers occupied with mechanized work; P_p - the number of workers occupied with manual work; P_o - the total number of workers; and the mechanization of the production processes is calculated as relation of production volume by mechanical method, Q_m , to the total production volume, Q_o , obtained by

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S,122/60/000/007/010/011
A161/A029

On Methods of Determining the Mechanization Level in Machine Building Industry

both the mechanical Q_M and manual Q_p methods, i.e.:

$$M_{mn} = \frac{Q_M}{Q_0} \cdot 100 = \frac{Q_M}{Q_M + Q_p} \cdot 100 \quad (\text{Formula 2})$$

It is proved by calculations that the practice is wrong, as well as factors which have been suggested by L.Ya. Berri and K.I. Klimenko (Ref. 3), and it is mentioned that Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye.O. Paton of the AS UkrSSR) has developed productivity coefficients for different electric machine welding by comparison with manual arc welding, which proves that such coefficients can also be developed at machine building works. The authors suggest that the work of workers at machines be separated from manual operations and a "coefficient of machine time" " K_M " be used. This coefficient must be established for every type and pattern of machines and it will depend on the auxiliary equipment and the organization of the production process. The idea is explained on a practical example of a molding machine (Table 1). Such coefficients would help to calculate easily the degree of mechanization at every work place and subsequently the mechanization degree of the production process M_m as a whole, using the formula (5).

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S/122/60/000/007/010/011
A161/A029

On Methods of Determining the Mechanization Level in Machine Building Industry

$$M_m = \frac{T_m}{T_m + T_p} = \frac{\sum P_m K_m}{P_o},$$

where T_m - mechanized work; T_p - hand work; P_m - workers number servicing the machine during 24 hours; K_m - the machine time coefficient of the machine; P_o - the total number of workers occupied during 24 hours in the production process. Formulas are suggested for "overall mechanization degree", "partial automation degree", "overall automation degree" and the productivity of a machine.

Card 3/3

KOVALEVSKIY, M.M., inzh.; REVZIN, B.S., inzh.; GORSHKOV, V.N., inzh.; BABICH,
V.A., inzh.

The GT-6-750 TMZ gas turbine system. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.7:
8-12 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KOVALEVSKY, M.M., inzh.; REVZIN, S.S., inzh.; KUROSH, V.D., inzh.;
GORSHKOV, V.N., inzh.; YAKHNIS, V.A., inzh.

Experimental operation of the GT-6-750 gas turbine on a
factory test stand. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.11:40-44
(MIRA 18:11)
N 65.

KOVALEVSKIY, M.M., inzh.; PROSKURYAKOV, G.V., inzh.; REVZIN, B.S., inzh.;
GRECHUKHIN, Ye.M., inzh.; SOROKIN, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;
TYRYSHKIN, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Results of the heat tests of the GT-6-750-TMZ gas turbine
operating on liquid fuel. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.4:
1-5 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4

ISHUTINOV, D.V., inzh.; REVZIN, B.S., inzh.

Axial compressor of the GT-750 gas turbine. Energomashinostroenie
10 no.7:45-47 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4"

GRECHUKIN, Ye.M., inzh.; KURACK, V.P., inzh.; RAVIN, B.I., inzh.; T-KUNIS,
V.I., inzh.

Registering the characteristics of a compressor in a gas turbine
system. Energomashinostroenie 19 no.6:40-42 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

REVZIN, B.S., inzh.

Finishing tests of a 6,000 kilowatt capacity gas turbine.
Energomashinostroenie 9 no.7:28 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Gas turbines—Testing)

REVZIN, B.S., inzh.

Engineering and economic comparison of regenerative and non-regenerative gas turbine systems for use in gas distribution networks. Energomashinostroenie 9 no.1:8-11 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Gas distribution)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4

REVZIN, B.S.

Comparative features of twin and single-shaft gas-turbine units
to drive pumps in compressor stations. Gaz. prom. 7 no.12:
(MIRA 17:7)
43-48 '62

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4"

REVZIN, B.S.

Comparative economic efficiency of regenerative and nonregenerative gas turbine units for gas pipelines compressor stations.
(MIRA 17:8)
Gaz. prom. 7 no.9:48-51 '62.

REVZIN, B.S., inzh.

New device for the hot tightening of pins. Energetik 9 no.3:
11-13 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Turbines—Equipment and supplies)

REVZIN, B.S., inzh.

Production of the first VPT-50-4 turbine. Energomashinostroenie
6 no.6:25 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Steam turbines)

KAMYRIN, V.I.,inzh.; REVZIN, B.S.,inzh.

Decreasing pressure losses in control valves of high-pressure turbines. Energomashinostroenie 5 no.1:46 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

(Valves)

R2 v-274, 65.3

REVZIN, B.S., inzh.

First type VPT-25-4 turbine produced. Energomashinostroenie
3 no.12:36 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Turbines)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4

REVZIN, B.S., inzh.

At the Ural Turbine Plant. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.10:41 0 '58.
(Ural Mountain region--Turbines) (MIRA 11:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4"

REVZIN, B.S., inzhener.

Topping turbines of 6,000 kwt capacity. Energomashinostroenie
no.10:28 0 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Steam turbines)

S/114/60/000/006/004/008
E194/E355

AUTHOR: Reznin, B.S., Engineer

TITLE: Completion of the First Steam Turbine Type
БНТ-50+ (VPT-50-4)

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 6,
p. 25

TEXT: In the fourth quarter of 1959 the Turbomotornyy zavod (Turbomotor Works) completed manufacture and carried out rig tests on the first steam 50 MW turbine, type VPT-50-4. This is the first machine of over 25 MW that the works has produced. The new turbine for conditions of 130 atm. and 565 °C has a process steam tapping at a pressure of 5 - 9 atm. and two heating steam tappings at pressures of 0.6 - 2.5 and 0.5 - 2 atm., to provide stepwise heating of system water. All the steam tappings can be operated in parallel both with similar turbines and with reduction and cooling installations. The turbine is a two-cylinder counterflow set with a pressure of 24 atm. between cylinders. Other constructional details

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S/114/60/000/006/004/008
E194/E355

Completion of the First Steam Turbine Type VPT-50-4

are given.

The governor, automatic and remote-control gear permit normal operation, start-up and shut-down to be conducted from the control panel, which may be at a considerable distance from the set.

Card 2/2

L 21922-66 EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T/EWP(f) WW/WE

ACC NR: AP6014623

SOURCE CODE: UR/0114/65/000/004/0001/0005

AUTHOR: Kovalevskiy, M. M. (Engineer); Proshnuryakov, G. V. (Engineer); Revzin, B. S. (Engineer); Grechukhin, Ye. M. (Engineer); Sorokin, G. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Tyryshkin, V. G. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Results of the gas turbine heat tests at the GT-6-750 TMZ liquid fuel plant

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1965, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, thermometer, resistance thermometer, tachometer, wattmeter, manometer, turbine compressor

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results obtained in the final stage of thermotechnical testing of the 6 megawatt gas turbine installation in the plant. A schematic diagram of the measuring set-up and instrumentation is shown: it consisted essentially of a mercury thermometer, a resistance thermometer, a manometer, a standard manometer, a tachometer and a laboratory wattmeter. At a temperature of 760°C before the high-pressure stage and with 6 MW output at 6200 rpm, the efficiencies were 86.5% for the high-pressure stage (89.5% design value) and 91.6% for the low-pressure stage (90.5% design value). All the equations are shown for calculating power losses, heat balance and efficiencies. The compressor was also tested at the same time. The results are presented in the form of curves. These show the overall performance.

UDC: 621.438.001.41

Card 1/2

2

L 21922-66

ACC NR: AP6014623

mance characteristics, namely the temperature and compression ratio as functions of output power under optimum conditions of the high-pressure stage operation, also the output power as a function of speed at various fuel rates. The results are compared with those of previous preliminary tests and original design values. The analysis of test data provide a clue for possible improvements of the gas turbine performance. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 9 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 21 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 nst

87944

S/094/61/000/001/004/007
E073/E335

26.2194

AUTHORS: Kamyrin, V. I., Kolodochko, S. A., Rexzin, B. S.
and Smagin, Yu. A.

TITLE: Reducing the Hydraulic Losses in Regulating
Valves of High-pressure Turbines

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya energetika, 1961, No. 1,
pp. 15 - 16

TEXT: In a number of turbines produced by the Leningradsiy
metallichесkiy zavod (Leningrad Metallurgical Works) and
operating at high parameters, increased losses in steam
pressure occurred in the control valves of the live steam,
amounting to 12-15 kg/cm² instead of the 3-3.5 kg/cm².
estimated in calculations. These losses are particularly
great in the top control valves (I and III) of the turbines
of types BK-100-2 (VK-100-2), BK-50-1 (VK-50-1),
BT-25-4 (VT-25-4), etc. The authors found that the basic
cause of this is the formation of a general circular vortex -
a circulatory motion of the steam about the valve axis.
Card 1/4

879 44

S/094/61/000/001/004/007
E073/E335

Reducing the Hydraulic Losses in Regulating Valves of High-pressure Turbines

To eliminate this phenomenon the authors proposed welding a divider (Fig. 1) into the valve housing, as shown in Fig. 2, and fitting a protective grid at the side of the steam inflow into the housing, so as to reduce the dynamic effect of the steam inflow into the diffuser seat. As a result of introducing this measure a fuel economy of 600-900 tons per turbine per annum was achieved.

This suggestion was awarded third prize in the Fifteenth All-Union Competition on Energy Saving.

Note: this is a complete translation.

Card 2/4

879ш

S/094/61/000/001/004/007

E075/E335

Reducing the Hydraulic Losses in Regulating Valves of
High-pressure Turbines

Fig. 1:

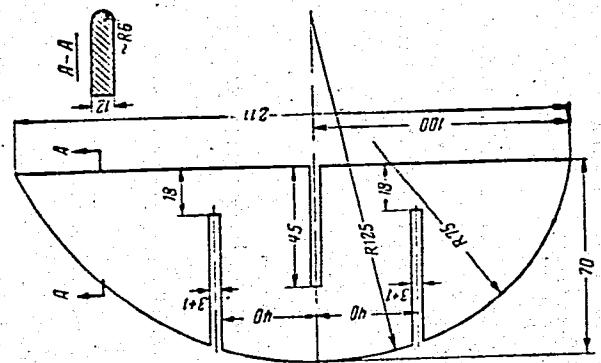


Рис. 1. Вариант разделятель.

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8794

S/094/61/000/001/004/007
E073/E335

Reducing the Hydraulic Losses in Regulating Valves of
High-pressure Turbines

Fig. 2:

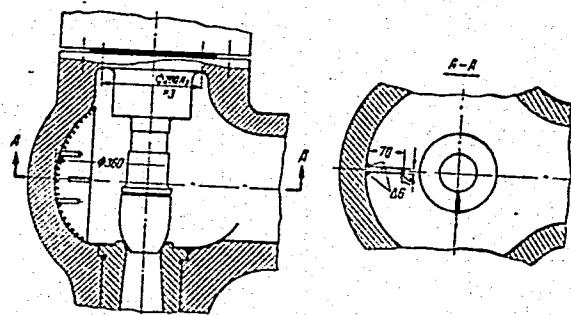


Рис. 2. Установка парирного разделителя в паровой коробке клапана.

There are 2 figures.
Card 4/4

S/114/62/000/006/006/006
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Revzin, B.S., Engineer

TITLE: Design for a 10 MW gas-turbine set

PARTIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, no.6, 1962, 40-41

TEXT: Sovnarkhoza (The Ural'skiy turbomotornyy zavod Sverdlovskogo (GTK-10) with an output of 10 MW driving a compressor for operation on large gas pipelines. A simple non-regenerative cycle is used and the set is a compact single-compressor arrangement with low-pressure compression. The gas temperature at turbine inlet is 780 °C, the power turbine efficiency is 7%, and with an air temperature of +15 °C the equipment efficiency is 24%. The air flow through the rated speed of both shafts is 4800 r.p.m. The ambient temperature of 0 °C the compressor is 74 kg/sec. With an useful output rises to 12 MW. In design is more than 25% and compressor closely resemble a prototype 6 MW set which is being made at the works for the same application. However, new

Card 1/3

Design for a 10 MW gas-turbine set S/114/62/000/006/006
 E194/E155

features of the 10 MW set that require considerable investigation and experimental work are the annular combustion chamber and the centrifugal precompression stage of the air compressor, and the investigation of these components has commenced. The rotors of the turbo-compressor unit and of the low-pressure turbine are rigid and supported at the ends; both are made of pearlitic steel and the high-pressure rotor is cooled with compressed air which passes through the rotor blade roots. The compressor and turbine are built into a common casing, the stator guide vanes being mounted in frames. The turbine part of the casing has internal heat insulation and air cooling systems. The gas-turbine set is on a common baseplate which also serves as an oil tank and carries oil coolers, oil pumps, and other components of the lubrication systems. The compressor for the gas pipeline is of the usual single-flow centrifugal construction with overhung rotor and tangential inlet and discharge unions. With two compressors in series the discharge pressure from the compressor station is 56 atm and under rated operating conditions the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4

REVZIN, D.I.

Self-sealed bearings. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.12:39-40 D '58.
(Bearings (Machinery)) (MIRA 11:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4"

REVZIN, F.Ya.

Removal of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from industrial
gases. Khim.prom. no.1:48-51 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Hydrogen sulfide)
(Carbon dioxide)
(Gas purification)

5-1-10/19

AUTHOR: Revzin, F. Ya.

TITLE: Exploitation of Waste Waters From the Arsenic-Soda Gas Purification (Utilizatsiya otrabotannykh rastvorov nysh'yakovo-sodovoy gazoochistki)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 1, pp. 47-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Three methods are given for the exploitation of the waste waters obtained from the arsenic-soda purification of hydrogen sulfide-containing industrial gases. The sulfuric acid separation method was carried out by the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Carbon Chemistry (UKhIN) in the laboratory and suggested for application. The waste waters are treated with sulfuric acid, the sulfur from the salts is here converted into sodium sulfate and elementary sulfur, whereas arsenic is led back with soda into the working cycle. The Scientific Research Institute for Chemistry UNI khim and the works for coke chemistry imeni Zhdanov developed a method of gas separation which differs from the above-mentioned only by the fact that sulfur dioxide is

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64-1-10/19

Exploitation of Waste Waters From the Arsenic-Soda Gas Purification

used instead of sulfuric acid. A third method is suggested by "Giprogazochistka" and the institute for glass, i.e. the following: the solution is after the first neutralization rendered neutral or slightly alkaline, evaporated, and then crystallized. The obtained mixed salt can be used in the glass industry. The latter was proved by experiments in the Institute for Glass (VNIIS). Here given economic-technological considerations show that the last method, the method of fused salt bath, is the most economical one, and experiments are carried out at present in the works for nitrogen fertilizer, Gorlovka, in co-operation with the branch of the Scientific Research Institute for Chemical-Machine-Building (NIIkhimmash), Khar'kov. The possibility of a sodium thiocyanate production which can be used as herbicide is furthermore worth mentioning in the last method.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Industrial chemicals-Recovery-Methods

Card 2/2

Revzin, F. Ya.

68-6-14/19

AUTHOR: Revzin, F.Ya.**TITLE:** On Economics of the Vacuum-Sodium Carbonate and Arsenic Sodium Carbonate Methods of Purification of Coke Oven Gas from Hydrogen Sulphide. (Ob ekonomike vakuum-sodovogo i myshyakovo-sodovogo metodov ochistki koksosvogo gaza ot serovodoroda)**PERIODICAL:** Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.6, pp. 48-51 (USSR)**ABSTRACT:** This is a criticism of the paper by M.S. Litvinenko and O.P. Vaysberg "Economics of De-sulphurisation of Coke Oven Gas on the Southern Coke Oven Works", Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.5. The statement in the original paper that the vacuum - carbonate method is more economical is criticised as based on steam consumption and the price of steam on the Makeyevsk Works, which are not true for other plants. The present author gives a new calculation of costs based on costs of steam in the Zaporozhsk Works which is an average price (Table 1), as well as comparison of costs of gas de-sulphurisation on the Makeyevsk, Zhdanovsk and Zaporozhsk Works and capital cost of plants on the above and Moscow Works (Tables 2 and 3), respectively. It is concluded that the arsenical-soda method is cheaper than the vacuum-soda method. In the editorial note a request is made for further views on the respective merits of Card 1/2 these two processes. There are 3 tables.

68-6-14/19

On Economics of the Vacuum-Sodium Carbonate and Arsenical-Sodium Carbonate Methods of Purification of Coke Oven Gas from Hydrogen Sulphide.

ASSOCIATION: Giprogazochistka.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

REVZIN, F.Ya.

New methods for the removal of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide
from technical gases. Khim. prom. no. 2:130-133 F '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Gases—Purification)

Rozin, N. I., Author

Revzin, G. I.

Among books ("Exploits in the life of Ivan Charskiy," Reviewed by L. Kamanin), Vokrug sveta, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

Russia, U.S.A.

Geography & Geology

Lifetime achievement of Ivan Cherskii
Moskva, Izd-vo Glavsemoprti 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

OBRUCHEV, V.A. [reviewer]; REVZIN, G.I. [author].

"Achievements of Ivan Cherekii." G.I.Revzin. Reviewed by V.A.Obruchev.
Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 28 no.5:101-102 '53. (MIRA 6:12)
(Cherekii, Ivan Dominikovich, 1845-1892) (Revzin, G.I.)

L 12658-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) ASD(m)-3/ASD(d)/AFWI/ESD(gs) RDW/
ACCESSION NR: AT4046118 HWW/JD/MIX S/0000/63/000/002/0054/0060

AUTHOR: Breusov, O. N.; Revzin, G. Ye.; Leshchenko, V. V.; Zelentsov, D. P.;
Derbin, M. M.; Venedubov, N. P.; Makarov, G. I.

TITLE: Preparation of high-purity tellurium by zone melting and the conversion
of metal waste to tellurium compounds of reagent purity

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet khimicheskoy i neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
Promyshlennost' khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh veshchestv (Industry
of chemical reagents and extra pure substances); Informatsionnyy byulleten',
no. 2. Moscow, IREA, 1963, 54-60

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, zone melting, selenium, iron, aluminum, sodium, silicon,
zone refining, tellurium refining

ABSTRACT: The apparatus designed and constructed for preparing high-purity tel-
lurium by zone melting in an argon atmosphere is illustrated and described in de-
tail, along with the mechanical drive of the melting pot which makes possible a
complete automation of the reciprocating movement of the pot during refining. It
was established that, in principle, high-purity tellurium can be produced directly
from a technical-grade tellurium by zone melting. The content of impurities in
the end product is less than 10^{-3} - 10^{-4} %, except for selenium, the content of which
Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AT4046118

6

is determined by its content in the initial tellurium and amounts to 5×10^{-3} -
 $2 \times 10^{-2}\%$. It was found that silicon, iron, aluminum and sodium impurities are
very poorly removed by zone melting. They must be removed by remelting the initial
tellurium, when the above-mentioned impurities pass into the slag. A technological
scheme for the complex utilization of the raw material to obtain a T-Al grade
tellurium as the main product, and tellurium compounds of commercial purity as
by-products, is proposed, and the main technical data for the furnace are given.
The initial tellurium T-1 contains about 1% impurities and up to 10-15% tellurium
oxides. The most interesting among all tellurium compounds is tellurium trioxide,
then, to a lesser extent, tellurium dioxide, telluric acid and tellurium nitrate.
The different amounts of impurities found in different samples are tabulated,
along with the analytical data for tellurium compounds obtained by processing the
waste metal. By using waste metal, the loss of initial tellurium and the cost
of the extra-pure tellurium obtained can be reduced considerably. "The tellurium
analyses were carried out by V. A. Kuzina, N. G. Shepeta, V. V. Druz', and V. A.
Turova." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

Card 2/2 NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

REVZIN, I.G.; ORATOVSKIY, V.I.; PALEY, N.A.

Preparation of granulated magnesium nitride by a continuous
method. Trudy IREA no.25:465-469 '63.

(MIRA 18:6)

L 22455-65 EWT(d)/EED-2/EWP(1)/BXT Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c) BB/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5000885 8/0315/64/000/008/0042/0046

AUTHOR: Revzin, I.I.

TITLE: Some questions on language model theory

SOURCE: Nauchno-tehnicheskaya informatsiya, no. 8, 1964, 42-46

TOPIC TAGS: language model, language transformation, linguistics, linguistic theory,
syntagm, paradigm

ABSTRACT: This article is a continuation of work presented by the author in the book Modeli yazyka (Language Models), Izd-vo, AN SSSR, Moscow, 1963. A generalization of the theoretical-multiple language model associated with the necessity of considering finite multiples of real and suppressed phrases in sentences is presented. Various aspects of the grammatical equivalence of words considered in combination with the problems of the engendering grammar are studied. The development of a sample Russian phrase is discussed in detail. The following classification is suggested for categories in transformation grammar: 1. transformations retaining paradigmatic categories; 2. transformations not retaining paradigmatic categories; 3. transformations not retaining paradigmatic categories but retaining syntagmatic categories which are not paradigmatic.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

Card 1/2

L 22455-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000885

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

REVZIN, I. I., MOLOSHNAYA, T. N., PURTO, V. A., and ROZENTSVEYG, V. Yu.

"Nekotorye Lingvisticheskie Voprosy Mashinnogo Perevoda." Voprosy Yazykoznanija, no.1,
(Certain Linguistic Problems in Machine Translation) 1957.

pp. 107-113.

BUYANOV, V., kand.meditzinikh nauk; REVZIN, I., starshiy nauchnyy setrnik,
laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Polymers preserve life; do you know what alloplasty is? Tekh.mol. 29
(MIRA 14:5)
no.4:9-10 Ap '61.
(Alloplasty) (Nylon)

REVZIN, I. I. (Moscow)

"The Formal Theory of the Sentence."

Theses- Conference on Machine Translations, 15-21 May 1958, Moscow.

ROZENTSVEYG, V. Yu. and REVZIN, I. I. (Moscow)

"The General Theory of Translation in Communications with Machine Translation."

Theses - Conference on Machine Translations, 15 - 21 May 1958, Moscow.

REVZIN, I. I. (Moscow)

"'Active' and 'Passive' Grammar of L. V. Shcherby and Problems of Machine Translation."

Theses - Conference on Machine Translations, 15 - 21 May 1958, Moscow.

Plasticized polymethacrylates. L. J. Revzin, L. M. Farley, and A. S. Baumstein. U.S. Pat. 3,0,436, May 10, 1956. Polymethacrylates are plasticized with phenyl salicylate. The product blends well with coloring matter and is suitable for facial plastic surgery. M. Hoss.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4

REF ID: A6511

"Clinical Notes on Plastic Teeth AKR-7," Stomatologiya, No. 2, 1949. Cand. Med. Sci.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4"

REVZIN, I.I.

[Use of plastics in dental and maxillofacial prostheses] Primenenie plast-massy v zubnom i cheliustno-litsevom protezirovani. Izd. 2. Moskva, Medgiz, 1951. 138 p.

(MLRA 6:9)

(Prostheses) (Plastics)

REVZIN, I.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

"Egmass-12" elastic hygienic plastic. Stomatologiya no.2:53-54
Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii
(direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki chlen-korrespondent
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR professor N.N.Priorov).
(Plastic materials)

Translation M-66, 12 Jan 55

LIPETS, Maksem Savel'yevich, zasluzhennyj vrach RSFSR; REVZIN, I.I..
redaktor; YEVDOKIMOVA, Z.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Inlays and half crowns in dental therapy and prosthesis]
Vkladki i polukoronki pri lechenii i protezirovaniu Zubov.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1955. 93 p. [Microfilm]
(Dentistry) (MLRA 8:10)

REVZIN, I. I.

[Use of plastics in dental prosthesis and maxillary-facial orthopedics]
Primenenie plastmassy v zubnom protezirovani i chliustno-litsevoi
ortopedii. 3. izd. izd. i dop. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 181 p.
(MLRA 8:11)

(PLASTICS) (DENTAL PROSTHESIS) (SURGERY, PLASTIC)

REVZIN, I.I.,kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Plastics in surgery. Zdorov'e 1 no.10:16-17 O '55. (MLRA 9:5)

(PLASTICS) (SURGERY, PLASTIC) (DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

SHTURMAN, Aleksandr Abramovich; REVZIN, I.I., redaktor; SENCHILO, K.K.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technology of pressing parts from thermosetting plastic materials]
Tekhnologiya pressovaniia izdelii iz termoreaktivnykh plastmass.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 61 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Plastics)

REVZIN, I.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Protective jaw splints for boxers made out of "Egmass-12" elastic plastic. Stomatologiya 35 no.5:42-44 S-O '56 (MLBA 10:4)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Priorov) (SPLINTS (SURGERY)) (PLASTICS)

REVZIN, I.I.

[Plastics in medicine] Plastmassy v meditsine. Moskva, Medgiz,
1957. 52 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(SURGERY, PLASTIC)

PRIOROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; REVZIN,
Iosif Il'ich, laureat Stalinskoy premii, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
VEMENOV, V.V., red.; SUKHOV, A.D., red.izd-va; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Plastic materials in medicine] Plastmassy v meditsine. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Znanie," 1958. 23 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniu
politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.8, vyp.1, no.24) (MIRA 12:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Priorov).
(PLASTICS) (MEDICAL SUPPLIES)

REVZIN, Iosif Isaakovich

[Soft plastics used in dental and maxillofacial prosthesis, and
in restorative surgery; for subprofessional medical personnel]
Miagkie plastmassy v zubnom, cheliustno-litsevom protezirovani
i v vosstanovitel'noi khirurgii, dlia srednego meditsinskogo
personal'a. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 46 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(PLASTICS) (TEETH, ARTIFICIAL) (PROSTHESIS)

REYZIN I. I.

REYZIN, I. I.

Kargin, V. A.
S(3) P+ PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1589

Akademiya Nauk SSSR.

Dolina Bol'shikh Molokolj; Obrnitsa Stately (Chemistry of Large Molecules. Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958. 299 p. (Series: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Nauchno-populyarnaya) 30,000 copies printed.

Comillari, G. V. Sklovskiy; Resp. Ed.: A. V. Topchijev; Tech. Ed.: I. D. Gusava. Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Boyarskiy; Tech. Ed.: I. D. Gusava.

PURPOSE. This book is intended for a wide circle of readers including those who have had no training in chemistry. It can also serve as a manual for propagandists, teachers, and journalists.

End 1/8

Chemistry of Large Molecules (Cont.)

SOV/1589

CONTENTS. This collection of articles reflects the trend for future development of the Soviet chemical industry as indicated by the May plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party within the framework of the new Seven Year Plan. These articles were published in newspapers and journals. The authors, scientists and industry workers, developed the theme of accelerated development of the chemical industries, and sciences, with stress on the manufacture of synthetic fibres, plastics, and other materials. Some of the articles were abridged, revised or enlarged. The articles were selected so as to give an adequate survey of the chemistry and technology of high-molecular-weight compounds and their use in industry, agriculture, and in the manufacture of consumer goods. Mentioned are new materials for polymers. This book belongs to the popular-science series of the Academy of Sciences. Similar volumes are intended for future publication. No references are given.

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End 6/8

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4

REVZIN, I.I., kand.med.nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Most important. Zdorov'e 4 no.9:22-23 S '58
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

(MIRA 11:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4"

AUTHORS: Revzin, I., Candidate of Medical Sciences, Marskiy, V.: Scientist SOV/29-58-10-25/28

TITLE: Plastics in Medicine (Plastmassy v meditsine)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, Nr 10, pp 37 - 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the author deals with some of the possibilities of the use of plastics in medicine. Physicians have always been searching for substances which are suitable for plastic operations. Autoplastic, homoplastic and heteroplastic methods are known. Surgeons are, however, not satisfied with the transplantations of own or foreign tissue. The substance which is suited for plastic operations has to be solid, light, hygienic, easy to shape and above it must be all chemically inactive. It must not decompose and must be indifferent to human tissue. During the last years alloplasty - the transplantation of lifeless tissue has been practized. In such cases plastics proved to be efficient. Now plastics are used in cosmetic operations, skull fractures and in dentistry. They are also used for making artificial eyes. In the case of rheumatic and tuberculous diseases artificial limbs are

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Plastics in Medicine

SOV/29-58-10-25/28

made of plastic. Synthetic fibers as caprone, nylon, etc. are not only used as substitutes for surgical silk, they are in some respect even far better. From artificial fibers truss bandages are made and they are used for the treatment of torn tendons. Blood vessels, tracheas, bronchi, and other organs are made of artificial fibers. Various plastic films and hardening solutions are used for the treatment of burns. Surgical instruments, especially injection syringes do not break and may be easily sterilized. For the illumination of the part to be operated on, in the case of investigation of the cervical- and nasal cavities special lamps are used. They are very useful since they conduct the light to the end of the instrument. Also in pharmacy plastics are widely applied. Underwear of special chlorine fibers has a curative effect. From soft and hard foam plastics prostheses (specific weight 0,15 and 0,25) are made for different limbs as well as objects for sanatoria. It is not possible to mention all fields of application of plastics in medicine in one paper. It may, however, be said that the possibilities are unlimited. There are 7 figures.

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SOV/25-58-11-13/44

AUTHOR: Revzin, I.I., Candidate of Medical Sciences

TITLE: Plastics in Medical Science (Plastmassy v meditsine)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 11, pp 28-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author points out the various possibilities of using plastic material in medical science, for instance, for all kinds of prosthesis, artificial limbs and plastic surgery. Medicine itself can be obtained from plastics; the Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences) and the Tsentral'nyy institut perelivaniya krovi (Central Institute of Blood Transfusion) have developed a new technology of obtaining a synthetic material - the polymer of vinylpyrrolidone. On the basis of this product, the valuable medicine "PVP" was obtained, which proved to be an excellent blood substitute. Plastic material is also used for surgical instruments. There are 7 sets of sketches.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4

REVZIN, I.Z.

Extension of a theoretical and multiple model to a language with
grammatical homonymy. NPI no. 2334-3B '65.

(MIRA 1386)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4"

REVZIN, I.I.

Some problems in the theory of language models. NTI no.8,
42-46 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4

REVZIN, I.I.; ROZENTSVEYG, V.Yu.

Problems in the theory of translation related to the general problem
of the automation of information processes. NTI no.9:32-37 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4

REVZIN, I.I.; VELEZHEV, K.N.

Production of stomatological materials and articles. Med.prom.
16 no.6:8-10 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4"

REVZIN, I.I., kand.med.nauk, laureat Gosudarstvennoy premii

Very ancient, very useful. Zdorov'e 8 no.9:26-27 S '62.

(DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

(MIRA 15:9)

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16.8000 16.7000

S/044/61/000/010/001/051
C111/C222

AUTHOR: Revzin, I.I.

TITLE: Formal and semantic analysis of the syntactical connexions
in the language

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 10, 1961, 11-12,
abstract 10 A 117. ("Primeneniye logiki v nauke i tekhn." M.,
AN SSSR, 1960, 119-139)

TEXT: The first part of the paper contains a formal analysis of the
syntactical connexions between words in a sentence. Here the author uses
the set theoretical model of the language due to O.S. Kulagina ("Probl.
kibernetiki", vyp. 1, M., 1958, 203-214) but he does not introduce
neighborhoods ; therefore a language means a set of words with a given set
of marked sentences. The B - decomposition, B - structure, marked
B - structure, B - equivalence, family, configuration and the resulting
element are defined according to O.S. Kulagina. The author introduces
the following new notions : An S - structure originating from S_1 only by
applying several times the operation of replacing the

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Formal and semantic analysis ...

S-configuration by its resulting element is called a simplification of the S - structure S_1 (S denotes the decomposition into families). The simplification of the S - structure S_1 , which contains no S-configuration is called the base simplification or base of S_1 . The number of the elements of the base of S_1 is called the norm of S_1 . The author asserts that in real languages the norm of the S-structure is defined uniquely, that however, "for the present it was not possible to prove the corresponding theorem for abstract S-structures in the general case". The author gives a sufficient condition for the uniqueness of the norm but the formulation of this condition is not clear. (In the general case the norm for abstract languages is not unique (even for languages where all S-configurations are of I-th rank so that every S-configuration has a unique resulting element). That can already be showed by the example of a language with the set of words $\{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ and with the set of marked sentences $\{abcd, abc, fd\}$. In this language every family consists of one element so that the S - structures are identical with the sentences. The sentence abcd has the bases abc and fd.-reviewer).

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Formal and semantic analysis ...

Furthermore the following definitions are introduced : The base simplification of the S-structure is called simple "if in itself it does not contain a base simplification of any other S-structure". The language is called syntactically simple if in it the number of marked base simplifications is finite and all base simplifications of the marked S - structures are simple. It is asserted that if in a syntactically simple language any marked S - structure has the norm one then all marked S - structures of this language have the norm one (theorem 3). The language is called syntactically correct if it contains no base simplifications of the norm one. (In the strong sense of the definition a base simplification is simple then and only then if it consists of one word (since every part of the base simplification is the base simplification of itself). Therefore all S - structures of an arbitrary syntactically simple language have the norm one. For arbitrary languages and even for such ones in which the marked base cannot contain any marked base being different from itself, the assertion of theorem 3 is incorrect how it is showed by the example of a language with the set of words {a,b,c,d,e} and the set of marked sentences

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Formal and semantic analysis

{ $ac^m b$, de^n ; $m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ } - reviewer).

Furthermore the S - configuration is called regular if it contains its resulting element which in this case is called its kernel. The S-structure which is obtained from an S - configuration if its kernel is removed is called an attribute of the kernel. The components of the S - structure S_1 read : a) the non-regular S - configurations contained in the simplifications of S_1 , the resultants are attributes or elements of the base of S_1 ; b) Attributes of regular configurations being contained in S_1 ; c) The elements of the base of S_1 being contained in S_1 . For example, the S - structure $S_1 S_2 S_3 S_4 S_5$ which corresponds to the sentence "He ascended a high hill" has the simplifications $S_1 S_2 S_3 S_5$ and $S_1 S_2$ (base) and the components S_1 ("he"), S_2 ("ascended"), S_4 ("high"), $S_3 S_5$ ("a hill").

Let A and B be components of the S - structure S_1 . Then A is immediately

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Formal and semantic analysis ...

subordinated to B if either a) A is an attribute of the kernel C, and B is the shortest component of S_1 , which contains C, or b) A and B are contained in the base of S_1 . In the case b) A and B form a predicative pair. The subordination is introduced in a natural manner with the aid of the immediate subordination. An S-structure S_1 with the following two properties is called a sentence : 1) Every component of S_1 is subordinated immediately to one and only one component ; 2) For two arbitrary components A and B there exists a component C so that $A \leq C$ and $B \leq C$ (\leq means "subordinated or identical with"). It is proved that there exists one and only one predicative pair in a sentence. An analysis of the sentence with the aid of the introduced relation of the subordination permits to obtain schemes for the relations between the words being very near to the usual ones ("referring to schools"). At the end of the first part the author tries to formalize the notion of the term of the sentence. Two schemes are called similar if between them there exists a biunique co-ordination for which the subordination remains preserved. (Obviously a scheme means an oriented graph the

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corners of which are the components of a sentence and the situation of the edges of which corresponds to the subordination). Two components are called similar "if there exist two similar schemes in which they are at corresponding places". The author asserts that the similarity relation between the components is reflexive, symmetrical and transitive and he proposes that the equivalence classes generated by this relation are denoted as terms of sentences. In reality this relation is not transitive (in any case without additional restrictions for the language). In the second part, with the aid of the notions predicator and depredicator the author gives the scheme of a semantic analysis of the connexions between the words in a sentence. The predicator is the operator which effects the predicative connexion between the elements. The depredicator (notation - d) is an operator which is applied to the predicative connexion and changes it in an attributive one.

For instance : If a denotes "girl", b denotes "little" and $P(x,y)$ denotes the predicator " x is y " then $P(a,b)$ denotes "girl is little" and

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dP(a,b) -- "little girl". The author gives a sketch of the analysis of some relations of a language with the aid of these notions.

[Abstracter's note : Complete translation.]

X

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AUTHOR: Revzin, I.I.

TITLE: On the logical form of linguistic definitions (by the example of the definition of morphemes)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 10, 1961, 12, abstract 10 A 118. ("Primeneniye logiki v nauke i tekhn"., M., AN SSSR, 1960, 140-148)

TEXT: The author proposes an algorithm for the arrangement of words in morphemes which, according to the author, represents a formalization of the methods of F. Fortunatov and his school. The author uses the same model of a language as in the preceding article (abstract 10 A 117) with the variation, however, that now the words are no longer the initial elements but are interpreted as finite sequences of letters (or phonemes). Unfortunately the description of the algorithm contains obscurities ; therefore an examination of his paper is difficult. ✓
B

[Abstracter's note : Complete translation]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4

REVZIN, I.I., laureat Stalinskoy premii; EUYANOV, V.M., kand.med.nauk

Plastic materials serve mankind. Zdorov'e 6 no. 11:18 N '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(PLASTICS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4"

REVZIN, I.I., kand.med.nauk, laureal Stalinskoy premii

Plastic materials in medicine. Med. sestra 20 no.1:42-46 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

(PLASTICS)

REVZIN, II.

SOV/5088

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Akademiya nauk SSSR

Primeneniye logiki v nauke i tekhnike (Application of Logic in
Science and Technology) [Moscow] Izd-vo AN SSSR [1960] 357 p.
Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: I. V. Tavanets, E. Ya. Kol'man,
G. N. Povarov and S. A. Yanovskaya; Ed. of Publishing House:
R. Yu. Rozenberg; Tech. Ed.: S. T. Markovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists interested in mathematical and symbolic logic.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of 16 articles in which the authors discuss problems of mathematical logic and its application to computers, linguistics, zoology, methodology and various fields of technology. No personalities are mentioned. References follow all but one article.

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DATE 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720014-4

REVZIN, Iosif Il'ich, kand. med. nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii; DVOR-KIN, A.M., red.; POGOSKINA, M.V., tekhn. red.

[Plastics in medicine] Plastmassy v meditsine. Moskva, Medgiz,
1961. 179 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(PLASTICS)

REVZIN, Iosif Isaakovich, kand. med. nauk, Laureat Gosudarstvennoy premii; GORODENSKIY, L.M., red.; MICHURINA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Use of plastics in medicine] Primenenie plastmass v meditsine. Moskva, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniuu polit. i nauchn. znanii RSFSR, 1962. 27 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(PLASTICS IN MEDICINE)